

**Tennessee Valley Civil War  
Round Table  
February 2024 Newsletter/Journal**



**To Inform and Educate  
Since 1993**

The Round Table meets at the Elks Lodge at 725 Franklin  
St @ 6:30pm the 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of each month except  
December (Chicken Buffet is available).

**Announcements;**

1. Thursday; February 8<sup>th</sup>, Curt Locklear: **“Red River Campaign.”** and a little guitar music possibly?
2. On to Chickamauga excursion is scheduled for September. More details to follow.
3. Special Notice for Straight’s Raid repeat in April.
4. Books coming up for review from Savas Beattie. Free to Round Table members can for a review.
5. 1956 Edition of volumes published in 1880’s: You can have them if you act fast.

**6. Board Reports**

The future speakers are a highlight.

**7. TVCWRT Features;**

**Book Reviews;**

8. The Bullets Flew Like Hail: Cutler’s Brigade at Gettysburg from McPherson’s Ridge to Culp’s Hill. James L. McLean, Jr, Savas Beattie, El Dorado Hills, CA, 2023. 220 pages. \$32.95. TVCWRT Book Review by Ed Kennedy
9. The Kingdom of Callaway, from the Abbeville Press, By Treavor Laurie, January 9, 2024
10. LRT; January 25, Jefferson Davis Goes West, Part 2, led by Jeff Ewing
11. Nooks & Crannies (tvcwrt.org): Visit to the Fort Blakely Battlefield, by Clive Hollick

## Announcement:

Thursday; February 8<sup>th</sup>, Curt Locklear: **“Red River Campaign.”** The presentation covers the broad elements of the ill-fated Federal campaign to invade Louisiana and Texas, plus some less well-known elements. In addition, Curt Locklear adds songs of the era performed on banjo and guitar.



Curt Locklear, entertainer, novelist, and lecturer

Curt Locklear is an award-winning author, editor, Civil War and Texas historian, education consultant, and public speaker. He has presented to thousands (sometimes to thousands in one event) from Texas to Louisiana to Mississippi to Georgia to Minnesota to Maryland. He generally plays his guitar and banjo at his speaking engagements and enlivens the presentation with songs, stories, and jokes.

He has presented at the International Historical Novel Society Conference in 2019. He has presented to high school writing classes, universities, and major school events with thousands of attendees, dozens of historical societies, and local television shows in Houston, and has performed on the “Austin City Limits” stage. He has presented historical and creative writing workshops at Lone Star College in Houston.

He is a board member of the Hood’s Texas Brigade Reactivated. A teacher of history and English, he holds a master’s degree, and is a sought-after historian. As a book editor, he has successfully guided numerous authors to publication (one author’s book became required reading at North Texas State.)

His amazing banjo picking is featured at the beginning of the hit Texas PBS TV show, “The Daytripper.” The show is viewed in other states besides Texas.

He is a much sought-after historian of various elements of Texas History and the Civil War. He is related to the first wing-walker, Ormer Locklear. His father, Jack Locklear, trained a horse for the Kentucky Derby and as a youngster; he helped his father, who trained thoroughbred racehorses. Curt mucked horse stalls, loaded and unloaded hay bales, fed and walked the horses, herded cattle, and raised sheep. He plucked chickens and stretched barbed- wire fence.

He obtained his bachelor’s degree in English and History from the University of Texas and a Master’s Degree from Texas State University. He had an illustrious career as a principal, teacher, and a coach in school districts north of Austin. He taught, at one time or another, grades four through twelve, directed one act plays and UIL literary events, and taught chess to students every year he was a principal.

A successful author, he has won short story awards, and his five published novels are rated 5 Stars – highest rating. *Asunder, A Novel Of The Civil War And Splintered (Asunder 2)* which took first place in the 2018 International Laramie Awards. The third novel, *Reconciled*, has been hailed as a “masterpiece of storytelling.”

His highly rated fourth book is a mystery tale set in Dickens’ time. *Scrooge And Cratchit, Detectives*.

The most recent book is *The Dark Malevolence, (A Scrooge and Cratchit, Detectives Mystery.)* It too is receiving high marks.

You can watch the exciting *book trailers* and other videos on his website: [www.curtlocklearauthor.com](http://www.curtlocklearauthor.com) and subscribe via email at [curt.locklear@ yahoo.com](mailto:curt.locklear@yahoo.com) for the newsletter which has amazing stories, essays on historical facts, contests, and more.

## The 2024 Battlefield excursion is Chickamauga.

Currently the trip is scheduled for September. More details will follow.

## Special Notice for Straight's Raid repeat in April

On special request John Scales will lead a one-day trip and follow the route of Straights' Raid executed 19 April – 3 May in 1863. Notify John Scales at our Thursday 8 February meeting if you are interested.

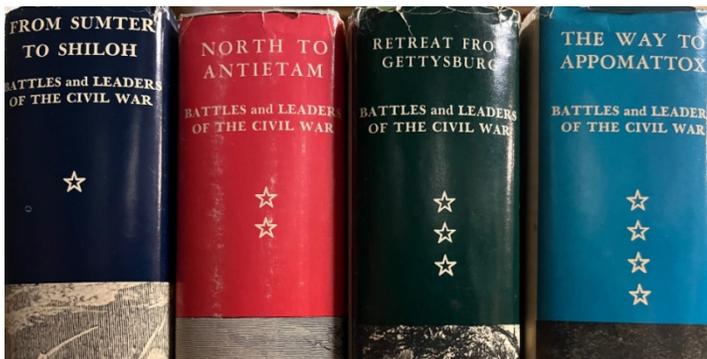
## Books coming up for review by Round Table members in 2024:

2024 has continued to keep us on our toes and we have a handful of books available next week and a bit later this month for you to review:

- ✓ *A Fine Opportunity Lost: James Longstreet's East Tennessee Campaign, November 1863–April 1864* by Ed Lowe (Col., Ret.); available next week
- ✓ *Never Such A Campaign: The Battle Of Second Manassas, August 28-30, 1862* By Dan Welch And Kevin Pawlak; available next week
- ✓ *We Shall Conquer or Die: Partisan Warfare in 1862 Western Kentucky* by Derrick Lindow; available late February
- ✓ *J. E. B. Stuart: The Soldier and the Man* by Edward Longacre; available late February

Anyone interested in reviewing one of these books from Savas Beatie for the Round Table please notify [arleymccormick@comcast.net](mailto:arleymccormick@comcast.net).

## 1956 Edition of volumes published in 1880'



“A Portion of the Introduction”, In the 1880's, the war between the Union and Confederacy was already some score of years in the background. Much of the fire and passion of the battlefield had faded for the aging warriors as they were dwelling in the quieter quarters of their memories. Many of them were recounting to themselves, their cronies, and their children what had happened. Some were uncertain as to their roles and were justifying what they had done. A few were eager to perpetuate old rivalries, repeat old charges, spew forth and remnant dregs of hates and jealousies. Others were content just to boast and gloat or to pay tribute to the glory of a lost cause. Likewise, they were conscious of the rising of a new generation who remembered little of the war and who were showing a compelling curiosity about it.

The Grand Army of the Republic was by that time well organized, veterans were holding frequent “encampments,” some were developing gifts as speechmakers, others were running for office. U.S. Grant had become President and William Tecumseh Sherman was about to announce: “If nominated I will not run, if elected I will not serve” – and mean it. Likewise, he had published his Memoirs which stirred up interest and controversy. In countless towns, villages, and hamlets, the war was beginning to be fought over again.

It was at this point in literary history that a well-known monthly magazine was taking on a new look, J.G. Holland, editor of *Scribner's*, recently turned *Century*, had died, and the new editors were thinking in terms of novel features. A few articles had been tried about

figures prominent in the recent contest. Two that had handled John Brown from both sides of the controversy had roused interest, and on a summer day in 1883 an idea was born. They took the idea to their chief, Richard Watson Gilder, and things began to move.

Buel laid out a program, and Johnson undertook to persuade the generals. A new type of diplomacy had to be developed. Some of the generals were reluctant, some foresaw new controversy, others, we may suspect, were not too sure of their literary capacities; a few perhaps did not want to take the trouble. But a surprising number responded. Generals McClellan, Pope, Buell, Rosecrans, Porter, Franklin, Burnside, Admiral Porter, and finally Sherman and Grant on the Union side, and Johnston, Beauregard, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, Hood, Wheeler, and the raider Mosby from the Confederate ranks, all responded. Only a few such as Sheridan, Early, and Admiral Worden refused.

Having persuaded such a host to contribute, it was next necessary to combat a certain amount of prolixity and failing memory. An elaborate means of checking accuracy was created in cooperation with the War Department which was compiling the Official Record. Libraries and historical societies were searched, battlefields visited, mapped, and photographed, and survivors interviewed.

*Editor comments: I haven't checked all but no university that teaches the Civil War makes these required reading in contrast with...which nearly 85% list as required reading. But, what is impressive to me are the perspectives of those officers that planned, executed, failed, and survived the calamity and their memory is "Fact balanced against the official record." These volumes have been reprinted since this set was published 1956 but these you can acquire from the Round Table. The price on Amazon, Ebay, and other bookseller run between \$35 and \$95 a set.*

**Blue & Gray Education Society (BGES):** Check out what is going on in the BGES; [Blue and Gray Education Society – America's Premier Civil War Education Organization](#)



**The Civil War Round Table Congress (CWRT):** offers a speaker online each month. Check out their website for the authors, speakers, topics you would like to learn about. [Check out the free lectures and education opportunities scheduled for this month.](#)



We have expanded our Social Media formats; check these out!  
<https://gab.com/groups/22961>



<https://www.facebook.com/tvcwrtSharethe> TVCWRT facebook notifications with your friends.

**Board Reports: [Join the Board and make a difference in our Round Table.](#)**

**Technology Officer, Michael Acosta:** Live streaming of our Round Table sessions to members via internet is offered through Discord at no charge. Be aware streaming can be limited because of the facility WIFI limitation. All dues-paying members that are interested should email our Tech/Website rep, Michael Acosta at [michaelacosta1836@gmail.com](mailto:michaelacosta1836@gmail.com). He will send instructions on how to set up an account on Discord and get rolling. ***The RT is looking for a backup Discord manager.***

**Membership Chair, Kevin Rodriguez:** In January we had 22 renewals and added 2 new members. Terry Clevenger upgraded to a Supporting Member. There are a total of 138 on the roster.

## Board Vacancies: Vice President, Communications Officer, and Projectionist

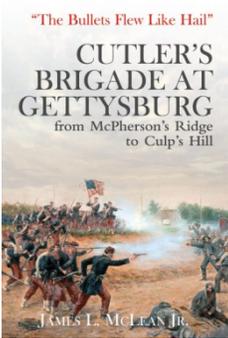
**Programs Chair**, Art Helms: The 2024 calendar is filling up. It's looking like another stellar year for the Round Table.

- **March 14: Benjamin Sanders: "Shutting Down the Union in North Alabama."**
- **April 11: John Coffindaffer: "Fort Delaware, The Survivors Truths."**
- **May 9: Teresa Roane: "The Davis Family and Their Relationship with People of Color."**
- **June 13: Cheryl McCauley: "Who was Thaddeus Lowe, and Did He Make a Difference in the Civil War?"**
- **July 11: Nancy Rohr: "Rascality in Huntsville, 1861-1862; Union Spies in Huntsville"**
- **August 8: Curt Fields, aka General Grant and Thomas Jesse, aka General Lee "Grant and Lee after the War."**
- **September: Jeff Ewing, "Ft. Oglethorpe and the Chickamauga Battlefield."**
- **October 10: Kattie Blake, "INTREPID HAZARD: The Civil War Adventures of General Hazard Stevens"**
- **November 14: Kent Wright, "Instant Navies"**

## TVCWRT Features:

### Book Review:

**The Bullets Flew Like Hail: Cutler's Brigade at Gettysburg from McPherson's Ridge to Culp's Hill.** James L. McLean, Jr, Savas Beattie, El Dorado Hills, CA, 2023. 220 pages. \$32.95. TVCWRT Book Review by Ed Kennedy



Truck-loads of books have been penned about the battle of Gettysburg. They are still not enough to cover every aspect of the battle. *The Bullets Flew Like Hail* is a new addition to the Gettysburg literature and an outstanding study of BrigGen Lysander Cutler's infantry brigade at the battle. Cutler's brigade made a substantial contribution to the Union's fight at Gettysburg, and this book relates that contribution. This brigade was an amalgamation of units with regiments from different areas of New York and Pennsylvania. The author's extensive knowledge of the war is reflected in his outstanding research and detailed bibliography of this brigade.

The evolution of *The Bullets Flew Like Hail* is almost as interesting as the story of Cutler's brigade at Gettysburg. McLean did not just sit down to write this account over a couple of months but did so over decades of research, reflection, and study. The original manuscript was prepared in 1986. Over the years, more research and work resulted in a book that actually counters some previously written histories. McLean backs his book with facts and unimpeachable analysis. This is first rate history.

The writing style makes this book easy-to-read. The one drawback, as usual, is lack of maps. More is always better, and despite McLean's excellent descriptions, the lack of visual representations of the deployments and terrain makes it difficult to imagine where units were. Many people are visual learners, and maps would make the telling of this narrative

much better. I like endnotes better than footnotes, but McLean's notes are chock full of excellent supplemental facts and great analysis. They certainly reflect a detailed knowledge of the subject.

So, what are the key take-aways from the story of Cutler's brigade fight at Gettysburg? First is that the soldiers in the regiments were largely veterans. They performed as well as they were led but suffered from the same things all units did. For example, the regiments were at less than half strength by this time of the war due to losses. On the march to Gettysburg, three soldiers died from sunstroke. Confusing situations with heavy smoke obscuration and difficult communications caused controversies on whether or not a withdrawal was ordered on 1 July. Rushed into combat without a battlefield reconnaissance and with no skirmishers deployed meant that units blundered into their opponents unprepared. The results were awful. Cutler's heavy losses reflect the mistakes the leaders made. The brigade ended up with 60% casualties at the end of Gettysburg ---- one of the top five brigades suffering such losses on both sides.

Amazing things happened in war ---- some with sad results. Captain Robert Story of B Company, 76<sup>th</sup> New York Infantry experienced a near miss by a cannon ball that passed between his legs. His amazing luck ran out when he was subsequently shot in the femur, shattering the bone. As a result, he died of his wound nearly a month after the battle. Other stories such as this are related by McLean.

McLean's book is a welcome addition to the history of the war and the battle of Gettysburg. This interesting and well researched history of Cutler's brigade does the soldier's that served much credit. The brigade culminated in the spring of 1864, its losses so severe that it was disbanded.

As notes of interest, the Codori home (owned by our past TVCWRT president's family) is cited due to the brigade's proximity to it. On the Confederate side, one of my ancestor's unit (5<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry) faced Cutler's brigade on the first day of battle making this account more interesting to me. McLean's accounts regarding the efforts of these soldiers who might otherwise have been overlooked, gets my endorsement for those that enjoy reading about Gettysburg.



*The national political environment is polarizing today, and this is an interesting record of one of many counties in various Southern and Border states that mark the sentiment and characterize leadership actions of the Civil War era. The Editor*

### **The Kingdom of Callaway, from the Abbeville Press**

*By Treavor Laurie, January 9, 2024*

Any casual student of history will be familiar with the two primary antagonists of the War for Southern Independence: The Confederate States of America and the United States of America rump state. There was one additional participant, however, of whom few are aware: Callaway County, Missouri. On October 27, 1861, Federal officers representing the United States of America and Colonel Jefferson F. Jones, representing Callaway Country, conducted a treaty – as equals – in which each party agreed not to invade the other. The

county's treatment, essentially as a sovereign state, resulted in it being known henceforth by locals as "The Kingdom of Callaway."

Missouri, being a border state, was in a politically confused/charged situation for most of 1861, as Confederate and Unionist forces attempted to exert as much influence as possible, hoping to gain, or retain, and the state for their respective side. The state's individual counties experienced the same issue, albeit on a smaller scale, as forces moved quickly to secure territory – especially valuable rail lines and junctures – before the opposing side was able to do so. And while contributing an overwhelming majority of her sons to the Confederacy (roughly 1,100 to the 350 who fought in Unionist units), Callaway County attempted to do something that was seemingly impossible during that initial period of the war: maintain neutrality and a semblance of independence from either government. [i]

The desire for political neutrality was especially challenging for Callaway County, as it was the anchor of the seven or so (depending on the author) counties that comprise Missouri's "Little Dixie" region and was thus always suspect in the eyes of Unionists for its Southern culture and ties of kinship to the Confederacy. It was this characterization of the county as anti-Union (of the 2,632 votes cast in the 1860 election, Lincoln received only 15) that prompted Federal forces to move on Callaway County, setting in motion the events that would lead to the famous treaty. [ii]

In early October 1861, General John B. Henderson, in command of Union state militia forces in north-eastern Missouri, marched his force of roughly six hundred from Pike County south-westward towards Callaway County's border in an effort to "invade the county and bring its citizens under subjugation to the Union." [iii] When news of the Federal troop movements reached Fulton, the county seat, former state representative Jefferson Jones was quickly commissioned as a colonel and promulgated a call-to-arms, resulting in several hundred men, many too old or too young to serve in the active forces of either the Confederacy or the Union, mustering to counter the threat.

The newly formed Callawegian "army" began training and preparing to repel the Unionist invasion. Having hastily come from farms and villages, with few having any formal military experience except for a handful of Mexican War veterans, the men were without tents and proper accoutrements, and were forced to sleep rough. Food was provided by the mule, as they subsisted on what could be hunted in the nearby forests. [iv]

While there were no issued uniforms and a complete lack of consistency in terms of armament, the men having brought what arms and ammunition they had available, primarily shotguns and small-caliber hunting rifles, they did strive to make a martial appearance. Captain Tyre Harrison Jameson drilled the men in the basics of maneuvering and ordered firing. The Callawegians also assembled a number of "Quaker guns" (logs painted black and mounted on wheels to appear as artillery pieces) to bolster their perceived firepower. [v]

On October 27, Colonel Jones sent messengers under a flag of truce to General Henderson's camp in Wellsville, right outside the county's border. Jones conveyed his purpose; *to suffer no invasion of our county or its occupancy by federal troops; that in passing through, when occasion required, they should molest none of our citizens, and pay full value for all they received, and that henceforth every guarantee to person or property under the constitution and under the law should be religiously kept and observed toward all inhabitants of said county. I told him if these terms were accepted, and he would pledge the faith of the government to their observance, I would disperse my forces, go home and remain quiet; otherwise [,] the strength of our forces would decide the issue and the consequences would rest with him.* [vi]

Henderson, believing the Callawegians to have a force of “well trained and armed” men, agreed to the terms, and a treaty was signed with Henderson representing the government of the United States of America and Jones representing the Callawegian authorities. [vii]

Thankfully, for the people of Callaway, the treaty generally held. There was, however, a battle the following year on Callawegian soil (Moore’s Mill) that pitted Missouriian against Missouriian, resulting from Unionist forces attempting to halt further recruitment into Confederate service, especially the partisan ranger forces that operated behind Union lines. As word spread that Unionist forces were moving against him, Confederate Colonel Joseph Porter, commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Northeast Missouri Cavalry, positioned his men to attack Unionist troops under Colonel Odon Guitar. The fighting, which lasted roughly four hours, resulted in a Union victory, as many of the Confederate soldiers were relatively new recruits who had yet to see action.[viii] The battle, though somewhat costly to the Union, with thirteen killed and fifty-five wounded out of roughly seven hundred engaged, essentially eliminated further Confederate recruitment in north and central Missouri and ensured Unionist domination of most of the state for the remainder of the conflict.

In the aftermath of the battle, Unionist forces, while maintaining a sporadic troop presence in the county, generally complied with the treaty signed in 1861. When forces were present, they “have thus far shown themselves to be a quiet, orderly set of men. We have not heard a single complaint against them.”[ix] Part of this may be due to the county, despite its Confederate sympathies, working to prevent partisan ranger and guerilla units from basing themselves within its borders.

Having been spared the fate of many sister counties, which saw a great deal of fighting, especially the bloody guerilla and partisan warfare that characterized Missouri’s intrastate fighting, Callaway’s post-war recovery was smoother than the state as a whole. While lingering resentments obviously burned for many years afterwards, with the James-Younger Gang and other such outfits wreaking havoc throughout the state, Callaway was spared the worst of these activities. A writer characterized the county in 1867 as being in a “pleasant and healthy situation.” [x]

Given the fighting between the great armies raised by both the Confederate and United States, there are few counties that had the gumption to seek their own way during this period. Missouriians and Callawegians in particular, are a fiercely independent people, agrarian in nature and passionately religious in temperament, who were clearly willing to maintain their independence and way of life by force of arms, if necessary. For a political entity boasting of just over seventeen thousand people, to openly challenge the might of the Federal government was no small feat; however, to gain much, one must risk much. There is a saying among many county residents that captures the Callawegians’ independent streak, be it during the War for Southern Independence or today: “Missouri has 113 counties, but only one kingdom!”

In today’s political climate, where freedoms and liberties, hard-earned by the iron warriors who went before us, are increasingly threatened by leftist extremism, one has to wonder if we will see a rise in local “nationalism” such as that exhibited by the Callawegians of 1861? Hopefully, the answer will be an emphatic “yes!” As “normal people” – defined as those who do not subscribe to the ideals permeated by the high priests of cultural Marxism – find that not only are their political freedoms at stake, but their physical safety is in danger, whether it be through a lack of law enforcement, open borders allowing in the very worst the third world has to offer, or through an unabashedly open sexual agenda targeting younger and younger children. It is my hope that “normal” people see the threat coming for them and do as my Callawegian ancestors did – stand up and say

“NO” – your agenda is not welcome here, and we will resist through any means at our disposal. It is only through such efforts that what is left of the Southern tradition will survive in a country (and world) that has turned on any who do not subscribe to the Left’s new religion of hate and degeneracy.

**Reference:**

[i] Ovid Bell, *Short History of Callaway County* (Fulton, MO: The Fulton Gazette, 1913), 27.  
[ii] Ovid Bell, *Political Conditions in Callaway Before the Civil War Began* (Fulton, MO: Ovid Bell Press, 1952), 5.  
[iii] Bell, *Short History of Callaway County*, 28.  
[iv] Carolyn Paul Branch, *Fulton, Missouri 1820-1920* (Fulton, MO: Longbranch Press, 2010), 89.  
[v] “Callaway County becomes the ‘Kingdom,’” TheCallawegian.Org, accessed August 30, 2023, <http://www.callawegian.org>.  
[vi] Branch, *Fulton*, 90.  
[vii] TheCallawegian.Org  
[viii] Rudi Keller, “150 YEARS AGO: Battle of Moore’s Mill pits neighbor against neighbor,” *Columbia Daily Tribune*, July 28, 2012, <https://eu.columbiatribune.com/story/news/2012/07/28/150-years-ago-battle-moore/21618630007/>  
[ix] Branch, *Fulton*, 101.  
[x] Branch, *Fulton*, 117.



**Nooks & Crannies:** Another new posting is available: “Visit to the Fort Blakely Battlefield (1865),” by Clive Hollick. N&C keeps growing!

**Little Round Table**

- **Next UP:** February 22, 2024, Jefferson Davis Goes West – Part II: Jeffry Ewing.

**LRT Programs for 2024: Subject to change**

- March 28, 2024, Maryland in the Civil War, A Profile: Emil Posey.
- April 25, 2024, River Operations from Belmont to Memphis: Kent Wright.
- May 23, 2024, Tunnel Hill: Emil Posey.
- June 27, 2024, Chickamauga – Deep Dive I: **T/B/D.**
- July 25, 2024, Chickamauga – Deep Dive II: **T/B/D.**
- August 22, 2024, Chickamauga – Deep Dive III: John Scales.
- September 26, 2024, Post-Tour Reactions-Photos, Open Discussion.
- October 24, 2024, John Breckenridge: Emil Posey.
- *November no scheduled meeting.*
- December 12, 2024, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, What It’s like to be on an Invasion Route: Jeff Ewing.

**Recommendations to Jeffry Ewing Jr. [fusionewing@gmail.com](mailto:fusionewing@gmail.com)**

## Member Honor Roll

### Life Members

*Carol Codori  
Ed Kennedy*

### Patron

*Emil Posey*

### Sustaining Member

*Kent & Elizabeth Wright*

### Supporting Members

*Curtis & Cookie Adams  
Daryl Carpenter  
Terry Clevenger*

*Rick Dreisbach*

*Harry Gatzke*

*Art & Robin Helms*

*Robert Hennessee*

*Rick Jaramillo*

*Alan & Dottie Markell*

*John & Cheryl McAuley*

*Larry & Connie Parks*

*Kevin & Judy Rodriguez*

*Alan & Diana Ruzicka*

*John Scales*

### *The TVCWRT Management Team*

#### **OFFICERS (Elected)**

- *William Goss, President*
- *Vice President (Vacant – No experience necessary!)*
- *Robert Hennessee, Secretary*
- *Sallyanne Cos, Treasurer*

#### **BOARD MEMBERS (Appointed)**

- *Michael Acosta, Technology Officer*
- *Art Helms, Programs Officer*
- *Preservation Officer, Alan Ruzicka*
- *Communications Officer, Robert Hennessee*
- *Arley McCormick, Newsletter Editor*
- *Kevin Rodriguez, Membership Officer*

#### **COMMITTEE CHAIRS (Appointed)**

- *Jeffry Ewing, Little Round Table Coordinator*
- *Harry Gatzke, Facebook Coordinator*
- *Marjorie Reeves, Reception Coordinator*
- *John Scales, Field Trip Coordinator (Former President)*
- *Emil Posey, Elks Liaison*

#### **GRAY BEARDS**

- *John A. Allen, Former President and Founder of the Little Round Table*
- *Mark Hubbs, Former Preservation Officer and Co-founder*
- *Kent Wright, Former Programs Officer*

#### **STAGE CREW**

- *Master of the Sound System (We need help)*